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INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., and for  
PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE  
OUTPORTS  
A Comprehensive and Complete  
Record of the  
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST  
is given in the  
HONGKONG WEEKLY  
PRESS,  
With which is incorporated the  
CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT  
Subscription, paid in advance,  
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# Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

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No. 16,473. 號三十七百四十六萬壹第 日三十月正年三統宣 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11TH, 1911. 六拜禮 號一十月二年一十百九十一英港香 PRICE \$3 PER MONTH.

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[6351]

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Hongkong, 1st April, 1908. [6154]

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Hongkong, 1st April, 1909. [6153]

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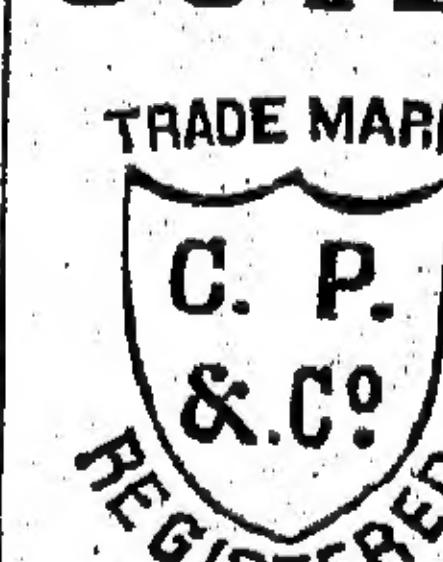
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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 11TH, 1911.

SOME commotion has been caused in busi-  
ness circles in Japan by the issue of new

regulations for the control of companies in  
Korea. The Korean Company Act, as it  
is called, is promulgated as an Imperial Or-  
der, and refers chiefly to the establish-  
ment of new companies in the peninsula,

the companies already existing being re-  
garded as having been formed in conformity  
with the Act. Briefly the Act provides

that the approval of the Governor-General  
of Korea must be obtained, not only for the  
formation of all new companies in Korea  
itself, but also for the formation of com-  
panies established outside Korea the object  
of which is to carry on business in Korea.

All such companies must have either head  
or branch offices in Korea. As regards  
foreign companies the provisions of the  
Commercial Code are to be applied in the  
same way as they are applied to foreign  
companies having branch offices in Japan  
proper, but foreign companies which have

head or branch offices in Korea at the time the  
Act comes into force are to continue under  
the former regulations for the time being.  
It will thus be seen that the Act places very  
large powers in the hands of the Governor-  
General, who is absolutely the final auth-  
ority, from whom there is no appeal, as

to the establishment of new companies in  
the peninsula. It is this autocratic power  
placed in the hands of the Governor-  
General which has aroused the protest of  
the Japanese Press. It is pointed out  
that in Japan no official permission is  
required for the establishment of a com-  
pany, notification of the intention to form  
a company being all that is necessary,  
and it is asked why such a broad  
distinction should be drawn between Japan  
and Korea. The defense put forward for  
the Act is interesting as throwing light on  
conditions in the newest portion of Japan's  
Empire. It will be remembered that the  
Japanese Government in annexing Korea  
and in abolishing the Imperial Family and  
Government of that country, arranged to  
give what may be called commuted pen-  
sions to the members of the Court and  
high officials. The money was recently  
paid in the form of bonds, and amounted  
altogether to something like \$30,000,000.

This money, or its equivalent, has been  
placed in the hands of people who have no  
business experience, and are therefore in a  
very favourable position to get it taken  
away from them by someone else. The  
same conditions, in fact, obtain in Korea  
now as obtained in Japan when the feudal  
system was abolished. Then—as in Korea  
now—large sums of money were placed in  
the hands of men who had never been called  
upon to earn money, in the modern mean-  
ing of the term, and who had no idea  
of the value of money. The result was that  
many of them were reduced to ruin, simply  
because of their lack of business knowledge.  
The Japanese Government evidently fears  
that something similar may take place in  
Korea, and thinks it is necessary to guard  
the Korean nobles against unscrupulous  
speculators, even if somewhat arbitrary  
measures have to be used for the purpose.  
The Act is thus chiefly directed against Ja-  
panese promoters of bubble companies formed  
to exploit Korean industries, and it  
may be objected that to ask the Governor-  
General to distinguish between *bond-sides*  
and bogus concerns is to ask him to under-  
take a rather onerous duty. No doubt,  
however, he will have the services of able  
officials to help him, but even then there is  
likely to be some complaints by the company  
promoters who are turned down. It is  
claimed that honest promoters have nothing  
to fear from the provisions of the Act, as  
it is only directed against dishonest pro-  
moters, but an honest promoter wishes  
to form a company to carry out a scheme  
which the Governor-General regards as  
certain to fail, then the honest promoter  
will be placed in exactly the same position  
as the dishonest promoter. The Act must  
be considered as an experiment, the prob-  
abilities of the failure or success of which  
are about equal. The intention of the law-  
makers is excellent.

The decorations were simple but effective. The  
entrance showed maxims peeping from a wealth  
of greenery, the pillars were artistically foliated,  
while the fairway was covered with pleasing  
floral embellishments. On the landing maxim  
guns flanked a ten-pound mountain gun, and at  
the right and left a khaki bivouac tent added  
to the martial aspect. Besides these were two  
Sobano targets, one representing Brother  
Boer and the other Brother Burgher. Above,  
in conspicuous position, was the crest and motto  
of the Corps, beneath which shone the figures  
1861-1911. These indicated that the corps,  
notwithstanding its chequered career, is still in  
healthy life, and that it has entered the  
fiftieth year of its existence. Combinations  
of bayonets shone on the walls and  
flags lent additional brilliancy to the scene.  
St George's Hall was festooned with flags, and  
was made interesting by the presence of the  
framed photographs of former commandants.  
Stars of bayonets placed on the walls flashed in  
the light. In St Andrew's Hall the treatment  
was mostly floral. Those who laboured in the  
work of decoration and who deserve credit for  
their efforts were Lieut. Kinnett, Armourer  
Sergeant Avenell, Sergeant Hayward, Corporal Garrett  
and Gunner Long.

The reception room was comfortably furnish-  
ed, and attention was bestowed on those who  
preferred less active pleasures than dancing. The  
supper was served in the Theatre.

Daunting commenced at nine o'clock, and both  
halves were taxed to the utmost. The band of the  
K.O.Y.L.I. provided the music, and the floor  
was in good condition and the M.C. having  
a fine conception of their duties, the programme  
was gone through with manifest zest and  
pleasure. H.E. the Governor, H.E. General  
Anderson and Commodore Byrnes were present.  
The event was as brilliant as it was  
enjoyable. The uniforms of the Volunteers and  
Scouts, with those of representatives from the  
Navy and Army, introduced a fine array of  
colour to the ball-room, and the scene was  
strikingly picturesque.

The arrangements were carried out by the  
following committees:—

Supper and Wines.—Lieut. Wolfe, Sergeant  
McKinley, Private Monk, Sergeant Major Hodger,  
Sergeant Major Mask, Sergeant Major Higby,  
Sergeant Lofussey and Sergeant Day.

Cloak and Cards.—Lieut. Plummer, Lieut.  
Shade, Capt. Wood and Sapper Sutherland.

Music and Dancing.—Capt. Armstrong, Pri-  
vate Shenton, Capt. Lammert, and Gunner  
Elphinstone.

Captain A. J. Thompson acted as hon. secre-  
tary, and Staff Armourer G. W. Avenell as  
assistant secretary.

THE DEMAND FOR THE TELE-  
PHONE IN JAPAN.

It is mentioned in a Singapore paper that  
during his illness Rear Admiral Guehler wrote  
to a friend in Singapore mentioning that he  
was treated with the greatest kindness by every-  
one, the British Naval officers being particularly  
attentive.

The Government lays itself open to the charge  
of inconsistency in its opium suppression policy  
when the authorities undertook in Tokyo the instal-  
lation of 300 connections for those who offered  
the cost of Y200 and this had the effect of push-  
ing down the "market price" of the transfer to  
about that figure. The yearly charge for  
telephone connection varies between the  
maximum of Y100 and the minimum of Y40,  
according to pieces.

The Orchestra of S.M.S. Scharnhorst gives a  
concert to-night at the City Hall. Everyone  
in the East is aware of the high reputation  
enjoyed by the orchestra of the German  
cruisers, but it can confidently be said that  
never has there been in the Far East an  
orchestra equaling that which Herr Richter  
directs on the Scharnhorst.

A steamer from Japan on the 22nd January  
was yesterday brought before Mr. E. R. Halifax  
at the Magistracy and sentenced to six weeks'  
imprisonment.

The body of a white woman whose face was  
much disfigured and who is not at present identi-  
fied has been found floating in the water in  
the vicinity of the recent volcanic eruption in  
the Philippines.

Mr. D. Todow, manager of the Hongkong  
branch of the Bank of Taiwan, has been  
transferred to Shanghai, where a branch of the  
bank is being opened. Mr. Todow, who has  
been in the Colony more than ten years, will be  
succeeded by Mr. Tsuzurahara, who has  
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The masters of four steam launches were  
charged before Commander Bookwith, R.N., at  
the Marine Magistracy's Court yesterday with  
carrying passengers in excess of the numbers  
allowed by their licences, and each defendant  
was convicted. The coxswain of the *Hoi Kong*  
was ordered to pay a fine of \$25, and the masters  
of the *Kam Kai*, the *Che Loy* and the *Hoikow*  
were each ordered to pay a fine of \$50.

## THE VOLUNTEER BALL.

Notwithstanding the modest invitation of the  
hosts to dancing, the general public, or rather  
the many guests, prefer to regard last night's  
event as the Volunteer Ball. Such a description  
is certainly not a misnomer. In attendance  
is almost rivals St. Andre's Ball; in enjoyment  
it certainly does not fall far behind. It is always  
anticipated with pleasure, and no more popular  
engagement has a place on the social programme of  
Hongkong. "Nulli Secundus in Orientis" is  
true of the Corps in respect of enthusiasm and  
efficiency, but it is also applicable in respect of  
hospitality. The large number of guests last  
night showed no limited conception of hospitality,  
and the arrangement and the assiduous  
attention of the hosts themselves left nothing to  
be desired. In a word, last night's ball was  
an unqualified success.

The decorations were simple but effective. The  
entrance showed maxims peeping from a wealth  
of greenery, the pillars were artistically foliated,  
while the fairway was covered with pleasing  
floral embellishments. On the landing maxim  
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orchestra equaling that which Herr Richter  
directs on the Scharnhorst.

## TELEGRAMS.

[Protected by the Telegraph Message  
Copyright Ordinance, 1894.]

## "DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.

## THE PLAGUE IN THE NORTH.

## SPREADING GENERALLY

PEKING, February 10th.  
The Plague is spreading generally  
throughout Manchuria, and there is a  
slight increase in North China.

At Kuang-cheng-tze it is worse,  
but at Harbin, where the bacilli  
are becoming attenuated, the returns  
show a decline.

There are further slight increases at  
Tientsin and Chefoo, but at other  
centres the position is unaltered.

The Government has allotted for  
plague prevention the balance of a  
million taels, the intended expenditure  
in connection with the visit of the  
Crown Prince of Germany. The  
amount is approximately three-quarters  
of a million.

[REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG  
DAILY PRESS".]

THE COMMONS AND FISCAL  
QUESTION.

LONDON, February 10th.

After a two days' debate a Fiscal  
amendment moved in the House of  
Commons by Mr. Austen Chamberlain  
regretting the persistent refusal of the  
Government to modify the fiscal sys-  
tem of the country was rejected by  
324 votes to 222.

The Labourites and Nationalists  
voted with the Government, but the  
O'Brienites abstained. Hitherto the  
Nationalists have abstained from  
voting on fiscal questions.

DEFALTING BANK CASHIER  
SENTENCED.

LONDON, February 10th.  
Wider, the cashier of the New York  
branch of the Russo-Chinese Bank,  
who absconded but was arrested on  
charges of embezzlement, has been  
sentenced to nine years' imprisonment  
and ordered to be re-arrested on the  
expiry of his sentence and tried on  
other indictments.

## KAI SER INDISPOSED.

LONDON, February 10th.  
The Kaiser has been confined to  
his room for several days by a cold  
unaccompanied by fever.

## DECLARATION OF LONDON.

LONDON, February

## RACE WEEK.

[FROM "THE CHINA MAGAZINE" OF 1868.]

"Taking their pleasure sadly as their manner is," said Froussart of the nation whose "pleasure has been, more than that of any other European Nation, connected with horses. How much laughter from the teeth outward," noise, and outside gaiety may yet be required to banish the English *tristesse* from our sports and pastimes, cannot pretend to say. But it does seem that Colonial influences so far modify the said Englishman that one would hardly say he takes his pleasure sadly on his days, except when a cold North-Easter is blowing and drizzling rain doth fall." When the "fung-shui" is propitious, and the Races can take place "all in the blue unclouded weather," though the woods around are of the sorriest hue, and the hills have not yet put on that living green that we see only once a year, yet the enclosure is a parterre of colours, the grass is covered with a happy crowd, even chair-coolies (outside ones) look contented in prospect of an El Dorado of unlimited "pidgin" and obliviousness of legal tariffs, and non-chair-bearing Chins look on puzzled, but calmly amused. Serial Tiffins are the order of the day, ladies bathe their favourite horses with stakes of *zio y* in gloves, and the more extravagant stoners *sex* are seen making up those precious volumes which we call "Race-book," but which on English Coasters might much of once be termed "Lega Classics."

But on the turf of that enchanted valley, may no "lex" doom! These spotted snakes with double tongue shall come not near our Fairy Queen, who gives us away the Ladies' Purse, while Philomena with melody is represented by the Band of the *oncty-oncty*, not the least charm of the whole. For it is only in Happy Valley, it indeed beneath the moon there be other such, that we can see horse races without an excess of horsemanship and of "spouting men." We know the owners of the quadrupeds, we know their riders, we are tolerably safe from pick-pockets and unabashed by Thimblerig. Altogether is it not, candidly now, better than racing in England?

Ah! England. "We fret, we fume, we'll change our skins, would quarrel with our lot," we long to be there, and to be away from here; nevertheless, I do believe (you may endorse it or not as you please) that it in the street of an English town, in one of the old oft-trodden lanes, or out on the lonely moors there would blow to me a breath—just one gust—of the dear old familiar fragrance that comes down the valleys, when all the patient hillsides are quivering in the heat, the smell of dry grass and dry fern as one has felt it "through many an hour of summer suns, by many pleasant ways."

I do believe that the fountain would run upwards against its current, and that with a half sigh and longing for "wings like a dove," even under English elms, I should again tread the paths I have trod so often, and be back again in spirit on the hills of Hongkong.

## THE DECLARATION OF LONDON.

## IMPORTANT TRADE QUESTION.

The following telegrams from southern newspapers give more detailed information on a subject which has aroused great interest:

Melbourne, January 22nd. The Commonwealth Government are contemplating the submission of resolutions to the Imperial Conference urging a modification of the Declaration of London.

## EFFECTS OF THE DECLARATION.

London, January 23rd. The Conservative papers are taking up the agitation against the ratification of the Declaration of London.

The Standard, the Daily Mail, and the Daily Express publish articles opposing the ratification.

The Morning Post gives prominence to an unfavourable report of the London Chamber of Commerce, and to an interview with Mr. Gibson Bowles, who dwells on the widespread effects in the Colonies, and anticipates that Canada and South Africa will follow the example of Australia in protesting against the ratification.

The Daily Chronicle, on the contrary, reprints Sir Edward Grey's reply to the objections of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce in last October, and defends the Declaration as advantageous.

## AN INTERESTING STATEMENT.

London, January 23rd. The Westminster Gazette today also says: "If the Declaration is accepted, the greater part of the raw materials of our industries will be exempted from seizure. Sir Edward Grey has endeavoured to calm apprehensions regarding the food supply, but, even ignoring his explanation, the position is better with the Declaration than without it, as both the French and German Courts have decided that food-stuffs can be a lawful contraband, which position is abandoned under the Declaration."

The Westminster Gazette cites other benefits derived from the Declaration.

## THE AUSTRALIAN PROTEST.

London, January 24th. The Daily News says that if the Australian protest against the ratification of the Declaration of London is decisively supported at the Imperial Conference, it will practically kill the Declaration as far as England is concerned. The journal maintains that "the Declaration in no wise makes the existing situation worse in respect to contraband. The chief objection to the Declaration is that it makes less advance than it might have done towards the establishment of International Prize Courts."

## MR. GIBSON BOWLES OF THE WARPATH.

London, January 24th. Mr. Gibson Bowles, who is one of the prime movers in the agitation against the Declaration of London, in an interview, said that if the Declaration is ratified and the Naval Prize Bill is passed, and we have war with Germany, we shall have "six weeks' provisions, by allowing the capture of British foodstuffs the destruction of neutral prizes and the conversion of merchantmen into commerce destroyers. Ratification will give Germany the chance she has been waiting for."

## AN INSPIRED STATEMENT.

Later. It is announced, apparently authoritatively, in the Westminster Gazette, that the Declaration of London will not be ratified before it has been submitted to the Imperial Conference.

## THE COMMONWEALTH PREMIER'S PROTEST.

Premier Fisher, speaking at Sydney, said he hoped that that matter would be discussed at the Conference. He had no doubt of the sincerity of the Imperial Government as regards safeguarding the Empire, but he would have been pleased if it had thought fit to take the Dominions more into its confidence before making such momentous change.

## WIT AND HUMOUR.

## CURRENCY IN CHINA.

## TEN THOUSAND COINS FOR TWO SHILLINGS.

Here are a few "howlers" from some recent examination papers at a Calcutta school:— "M.A." means "mental arithmetic"; "D.V." means "If I am alive"; "Viz." means "go away"; "The Government of Corea is monosyllabic"; "Scotsmen are a hardy race very hilly in parts."

The American language has a full-flavoured accent of its own, but it is not equal to every linguistic emergency. This is a case in point. Hanging on the wall of the dining-room of an out-of-the-way hotel in the Far East of the United States of America was a card bearing the legend, "Ici on parle Francais." A visitor asked the landlord whether he spoke French. "No, of course not," he replied, "American is good enough for me." "Well," said the visitor, "why do you have that notice on the wall?" That means "French spoken here." "I'll be jugged," replied the hotel-keeper, "the young drummer who sold it to me said it was Latin for 'God bless our happy home!'"

A newly-made magistrate was gravely absorbed in a formidable document. Raising his keen eyes, he said to the man who stood patiently awaiting the award of justice, "Officer, what is his man charged with?" "Burglary, your Worship. He's got three wives." The new justice rested his elbows on the desk and placed his finger tips together. "Officer," he said, somewhat sternly, "what is the use of all this education, all these evening schools, all the technical classes, an what not? Please, remember, in any future like case, that a man who has married three wives has not committed burglary, but trigonometry. Proceed." "Proceeded" is the appropriate ending to the Liverpool Daily Post's story.

"Your article the other day about how men ask the consent of fathers to marry daughters," writes a valued correspondent, "reminds me of my own case. When I was a young man, I had been reading that a fellow should never marry into a family where there was a taint of insanity. So, for the sake of future generations, I decided that whatever my heart urged me to do, my mind should be on guard. When the lady of my choice said yes, I dutifully sought the father. Maybe I was too precipitate. At any rate, this is what I said: 'Your daughter has promised to marry me. May I ask if there is any insanity in your family?' The old man looked at me keenly. 'There must be,' was his emphatic answer."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

At a Conference of the Colonial and Continental Church Society held in London recently a number of clergymen who take holiday chaplaincies on the Continent during the summer gave some accounts of their experiences. One clergymen told of the distress of a lady who found that she could not accompany her husband to service because the summer chaplain had a habit of winding up his sermon with the question, "What may be learned from this?" and her husband used to growl audibly, "absolutely nothing."

In the subsequent discussion one member told of an American lady who wears who shook hands with him because "she always made a point of patronising the Church of England." In one Continental golfing centre he found that the services were to be held in a casino, where a smoking concert started at eleven o'clock on the Saturday night. With help he got the place set out in time and the golfers attended in numbers, and contributed a good collection. Another chaplain told of having to mend the harmonium himself and being grumbled at because he did not hold Evensong after table d'hôte. A third said that in a Swiss chaplaincy he found many base coin in the plates and reminded his hearers that their guides would not accept base coin for taking them to see the guides! God! A chaplain said that he was a *locum tenens* in Switzerland when the death of King Edward occurred, and a united service was held in French and English. The hotel kindly provided the mourner for the chapel and played the harmonium, and all sections of religious belief took part, including two Roman priests, as worshippers. One of these latter, Father Simple, thanked him afterwards, and the speaker, using his space knowledge of French, responded, "Très simple, très simple!" (Laughter.)

## BRITISH NAVAL COMMANDS.

The Secretary of the Admiralty announces the following appointments:

Rear-Admiral Sir Henry B. Jackson, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., to succeed Rear-Admiral Lewis Bayly, C.V.O., in command of the Royal Naval War College. To date February 24.

R-Admiral Cecil Burney to be Rear-Admiral Commanding the Fifth Cruiser Squadron, in succession to Rear-Admiral F. T. Hamilton, C.V.O. To date February 16.

Rear-Admiral Edward E. Bradford, C.V.O., to be Rear-Admiral Commanding the Fourth Cruiser Squadron, in succession to Rear-Admiral F. T. Hamilton, C.V.O. To date February 8.

Rear-Admiral Lewis Bayly, C.V.O., to be Rear-Admiral Commanding the First Cruiser Squadron, in succession to Rear-Admiral Hon. S. C. J. Colville, C.V.O., C.B. To date February 24.

## COTTON YARNS.

We read in the *Asahi* that last year was a record season for the export of cotton yarns from Japan, the great bulk of them being for the China market. The following table is published:—

Year.	Pounds.	Indian yarns.
1905	395,521	1,037,042
1906	376,080	1,109,474
1907	321,085	890,797
1908	202,475	713,666
1909	425,437	1,215,598
1910	595,779	722,357

This table shows nevertheless that the Indian manufacturers have still the lion's share in the market, though their sales to China are decreasing. Japanese newspapers, commenting on the above, say that this good result is largely attributable to the fact that many of the principal Japanese manufacturers were able to supply themselves with raw materials at very cheap rates, and they will continue to enjoy that advantage for some time to come.

Factories not equally provident, or not possessing sufficient capital to show such a course, have a very different record to show, and are obliged to reduce their production by about 30 per cent. In India, however, for some reason that is not stated, very unfavourable conditions exist, and it is thought that the spinners will not be able to hold their place in the Chinese markets much longer. We observe that very little is said in this analysis about the appreciation of silver, though to that factor much must be attributed.—*Japan Mail*.

Later. It is announced, apparently authoritatively, in the *Westminster Gazette*, that the Declaration of London will not be ratified before it has been submitted to the Imperial Conference.

## THE COMMONWEALTH PREMIER'S PROTEST.

Premier Fisher, speaking at Sydney, said he hoped that that matter would be discussed at the Conference. He had no doubt of the sincerity of the Imperial Government as regards safeguarding the Empire, but he would have been pleased if it had thought fit to take the Dominions more into its confidence before making such momentous change.

## CURRENCY IN CHINA.

## TEN THOUSAND COINS FOR TWO SHILLINGS.

Mr. Edwin J. Dingle, writing in "The Central China Post" on this pecuniary topic, says:—It may be safely assumed that few places on this planet make an offer of ten thousand coins, actual coins, for two shillings. And difficult perhaps is it for those who do their daily paying with the nimble dollar to imagine that in some parts of China the traveller is called upon to employ one man to follow him about with two shillings' worth in parts."

Yet such is the case. It has been the writer's experience that, completely unsurveyed as the Chao-tung prefecture of the bifurcation of the two rivers which flow onward as the Yang-tze Kiang. Currency, as all the world knows, is the bane of the traveller and resident in China. Complications and variations in money values constitute one of the greatest vexations, and the fact that we hear on every hand that is made by the Government to come down one day with an iron hand and sweep away all existing vagaries in a complete remodelling of the currency of the Empire, I have no hesitancy in asserting, as a fairly experienced traveller in the interior of China, that for many years to come it will be well-nigh impossible to improve the existing state of things far away inland.

The ordinary means of exchange in China is, of course, the "cash" (the *tung chien*), of which one thousand are nominally equivalent to the dollar. At the present time, however, along the main trade route in the Yangtze provinces, the "cash" may be anything from seven hundred to two thousand, and, further down, especially in Yunnan province, the ups and downs in "cash" values are quite inconceivable.

America further increased its lead as the world's iron ore market during 1909, the last year in which figures are available:—

1907	1908	1909
United States. 51,721,000	35,963,000	53,034,000
Germany ... 27,252,000	23,888,000	25,095,000

England ... 15,703,000 15,031,000 14,980,000

America produces about 3.5 of a ton per head, Germany 2.5 of a ton, and the United Kingdom about 1.5 of a ton. Sweden, on the other hand, turns out 5.6 of a ton per head of population.

In 1890 the quantity of iron ore in the United Kingdom was slightly greater than in Germany, though less than in the United States. In 1909 America's output considerably exceeded that of the United Kingdom and Germany combined.

The maximum output in this country was reached in 1882, when it amounted to 18 million tons.

It is now about 15 million tons.

Whereas America is nearly independent of foreign sources of supply of iron ore, we in this country import about one-third of the ore used by our manufacturers. Germany imports a little more than we do, but while she exports nearly 40,000,000 tons (chiefly to Belgium and France), we send out very little.

The world's production of pig iron is increasing at a rapid rate. Ten years ago it was 40 millions; in 1909 it was 60 millions. America, Germany, and the United Kingdom produced four-fifths of the total in the following proportions in 1909:—

United States	... 25,795,000
Germany	... 16,442,000
United Kingdom	... 9,532,000

In proportion to population, we produced more than Germany.

## DEMAND FOR STEEL.

At the present time about nine-tenths of the pig iron consumed is utilised in the production of steel, the use of steel having very markedly increased in recent years. The output by the three principal countries is as follows:—

1907	1908	1909	
America ... 23,565,000	14,023,000	23,955,000	
Germany ... 11,870,000	11,007,000	11,856,000	
United Kingdom	6,522,000	5,310,000	6,610,000

The proportions per head of population are:—

America, 0.27 tons; Germany, 0.18; United Kingdom, 0.15. In both the United States and Germany a much larger proportion of the pig iron consumed is converted into steel than in this country.

In the final stage—the export of iron and steel manufactures—the United Kingdom leads the way. Our exports totalled 3,642,000 tons, as against Germany's 3,039,392 tons and America's 1,068,019 to s. During the year there was a notable increase in our exports of railroad iron and steel, of galvanised sheets and tinned plates and sheets, and of steel girders and beams.

## THE LONDON NEWS BOY.

I pass a bookstall homeward-bound at night, kept by a youth some five feet two in height; of fair proportions, though of slender build, and at his job exceptionally skilled.

His cap, too large for him by many a size, descends on his nose conceals his eyes, and, long as I have known him at his place, I never yet saw more than half his face.

Yet he, with some strange faculty endow'd, detects his patrons coming in the crowd, and, ere their wishes have time to voice, presents to each the paper of his choice.

Long use has taught him their respective creeds, He knows precisely what each client reads:

This one an *Evening Standard* will peruse, That one a *Globe*, and that an *Evening News*.

While on myself a green *Gazette* is pressed, By him referred to as the "fin 1 West."

And ever while this merchandise he sells, He fills the station with appealing yells, Sounds in themselves quaint, with anguish fraught,

Not born of reason or inspired by thought, Strangest only, from the form they take,

The outward symptoms of an inward ache, Yet he is not in pain: those strident cries,

Proclaim the wares he eager hand supplies.

The sounds, translated into common speech, Would tell the editions and the names of each;

Hings to the eye conspicuously clear.

Which men can see and have no wish to hear.

HANSARD WATT.

## NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matter THE MANAGER.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 12 m.p.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

P.O. Box 33. Telephone No. 12. Telegraphic Address: Press Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed. Livera.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

## RACE MEETING, 1911.

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY (OFF-DAY). 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th FEBRUARY.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION to the GRAND STAND and ENCLOSURE may be obtained from Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, LTD., or at the Gate. Price 5/- for the Meeting (excluding the Off-Day), or 5/- per day. Tickets for the Off-Day, 5/-

No one admitted without a Ticket, to be shown to the Ticket Inspector at the Gate.

T. F. HOUGH, Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 11th February, 1911. [303]

## HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE STEWARDS request the pleasure of the presence of the LADIES at the GRAND STAND and the ENCLOSURE during the Races, 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th inst.

A Stand and Enclosure will be reserved for Members and Members' Wives and Families, Tickets for which will be sent out with the Members' Tickets.

All Tickets must be produced to gain admission.

Special accommodation will be reserved in recent years for Chinese Ladies and their Female attendants in the Stand erected on the plot of ground next to the Lusitano Club Stand.

T. F. HOUGH,

Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 11th February, 1911. [303]

## HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NO CHILDREN under the age of 14 years will be admitted into the Enclosure.

T. F. HOUGH,

Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 11th February, 1911. [310]

## HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

CLASSES for Servants will be issued on application to the Undersigned on MONDAY, 13th instant.

No Servants will be allowed inside the ENCLOSURE of the Race Course during the Race Day WITHOUT TICKETS, which can be had on application to the Undersigned. These Tickets are only available for Servants while in attendance on their employers or while on duty at the various Stands.

Any Chinese found loitering about with Servants' passes in their possession, will forfeit them and the holders thereof will be removed from the Enclosure.

T. F. HOUGH,

Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 11th February, 1911. [311]

## HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

Race to be run on the OFF DAY, SATURDAY, the 18th FEBRUARY, 1911.

## THE ADMIRAL'S CUP.

PRESENTED BY His Excellency Vice-Admiral Sir ALFRED L. WINSLOW, K.C.B., C.V.O., C.M.G. (Ladies' Nomination).

A Handicap for all China Ponies that may be started at this Meeting. Second to receive 50 per cent., and third 40 per cent. of the Entrance Fees. Entrance 55. One mile and a quarter.

The Donor of the Cup has also kindly presented a Bracelet for the Lady Nominating the Winner, no Lady to nominate more than one Pony.

A List of Weights to be carried will be posted at the Grand Stand and published in the Press on FRIDAY, the 17th February, 1911.

Entries will close to the Clerk of the Course on THURSDAY, the 16th February, 1911.

Entry Forms will be obtainable on application at the Weighing Room under the Grand Stand at any time during the Three Race Days.

## By Order,

T. F. HOUGH,

Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 6th February, 1911. [285]

## HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.

THE THIRTYEIGHTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the General Managers at 12 NOON, on TUESDAY, 28th inst., to receive a Statement of the Company's Accounts to 31st December, 1910, and the Report of the General Managers.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th inst. to the 28th inst., both days inclusive.

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers.

Hongkong, 11th February, 1911. [313]

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## RACE HOLIDAYS.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS at 11.45 A.M. on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 14th, 15th and 16th inst., respectively.

Hongkong, 11th February, 1911. [312]

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. "KIYO MARU."

THE above-named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and take immediate delivery of Cargo alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed at once to the Kowloon Wharf Co.'s Godown at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after the 12th inst., at 10 A.M., will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. No Claims will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered TUESDAY, the 14th inst., at NOON, will be subject to rent.

All chafed and damaged Cargo to be left on board and examination of same to be arranged.

R. MATSUDA, Manager.

Hongkong, 9th February, 1911. [239]

## NOW ON SALE.

## MAIL TABLES

FOR 1911.

Shows the dates of departure of the Mails to Europe and America, and the dates of their expected arrival at their destinations, as well as the date of return Mails.

Mounted on Card ... ... 50 Cents  
On Paper ... ... 20  
On Sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office.

Hongkong, 6th February, 1911.

## ELECTRIC MOTOR FOR SALE.

A 2½ h.p. ELECTRIC MOTOR with starting switches, pulleys, etc., complete is offered for Sale by the Undersigned. The Motor is in First Class Condition and suited to local requirements.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 7th February, 1911. [233]

## WANTED.

OFFICE wanted, in Central Locality.

Apply— "X. Y. Z." Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 25th January, 1911. [215]

## HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

CLASSES for Servants will be issued on application to the Undersigned on MONDAY, 13th instant.

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T. F. HOUGH,

Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 11th February, 1911. [310]

CANTON IMPORT and EXPO RT FIRMS such as building, Elfrintrit, spactestus per 1st April, a. e. tuclifit, Assitenten, wohler behafheit ist selbstaendig zu arbeiten.

GEFL. ANGEBOT unter.

Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1911. [249]

## COME TO MANILA

## FOR THE CARNIVAL.

FEBRUARY 21-28, 1911.

Come and enjoy a week of fun and revelry. See the Biggest and Best Show that has ever taken place in the Orient.

## GREAT AEROPLANE

## FLIGHTS DAILY.

GLENN CURTISS BIPLANE-MARS.

Aviator.

MAGNIFICENT PAGEANTS,

GRAND SOCIETY CIRCUS.

BAILES, FUN ON THE BENTES.

Exhibits of AGRICULTURE and MINERALS. HORSE and DOG SHOW, ATHLETIC SPORTS.

## DON'T FAIL TO VISIT

MANILA AT CARNIVAL TIME.

50 Dollars Round Trip on all Steamship Lines.

[233]

## G. R.

## WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the HEADQUARTER OFFICE, Victoria Barracks, Hongkong, until 12 NOON on the dates shown against each item, for the undermentioned supplies and services for the period of one year commencing from 1st April, 1911.

General Supplies "B"

Coal, Coke and Wood.

Barracl Services and

Scavenging.

Transport Services

(Supply of Laundry, Tenders to be delivered

ches, Junks, Coolies, on the 21st February, &c.)

Supplies for Hospitals

Tenders to be delivered on the 23rd February.

Meat.

Porridge.

Supplies for Indian

Troops on the 24th February.

General Supplies "A"

Forms and other particulars can be obtained

on application personally between the hours of

10 A.M. and 4 P.M., or by letter, to the Officer

Commanding Army Service Corps, Victoria Barracks.

The Tender Forms must be Properly filled up, Signed and Dated, and no tender will be

considered unless made out on the Proper

Form and delivered at the HEADQUARTER

OFFICES by 10 A.M. on the above mentioned

dates, in a closed envelope marked

"TENDER FOR . . . . ."

The right to reject any or all tenders is

reserved.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SANDEE, WIELER & CO., Agents, Prince's Building.

Hongkong, 11th February, 1911. [266]

## PUBLIC COMPANIES

## HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Hongkong, THIS DAY (SATURDAY), the 11th day of February, 1911, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1910.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th to the 25th February, (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of shares can be effected.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

Hongkong, 11th February, 1911. [274]

## HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE EIGHTY-NINTH ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the OFFICE of the Company, Hotel Mansions, on TUESDAY, the 21st February, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, confirming the appointment of a Director and electing Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 7th to 21st February, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

W. E. CLARKE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 24th January, 1911. [2

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### SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

#### THE MOST NOVEL OBSERVATORY.

The unique solar observatory that is being developed by the Carnegie Institution on Mount Wilson, Cal., at a height of 6,000 feet, already has telescopes with horizontal fixed tubes, a vertical telescope with no tube at all, with elaborate spectroscopic and photographic apparatus in special underground chambers; and is to have the huge 100-inch reflecting telescope from J. D. Hooker, the Los Angeles manufacturer. A French astronomer who visited the observatory in August, with the International Congress for Solar Research finds the tower telescope the most curious of the apparatus. At the top of a vertical steel tower 65 feet high, a 17-inch mirror is mounted as a coelostat, and is turned by clockwork to follow the apparent path of the sun. The rays of light are reflected to a second mirror—elliptical in form—which sends them downward through a lens of 60 feet focal length. The slit of a spectrograph 5 feet above ground level receives the image of the sun thus formed and passes the rays to a second lens and a Rowland grating in an underground chamber 30 feet below the surface. The light finally reaches an object-glass, forming an image of the solar spectrum, which is photographed. Another tubeless telescope is being erected, and will have a fixed steel tower 165 feet high, protected from the wind by an enclosing tower, with an underground chamber 78 feet deep, the whole being more than 290 feet high.

#### NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL FERTILIZERS.

Trying various nitrogenous fertilizers, and rating the results with sodium nitrate, at 100, some German experimenters have obtained these relative ratios of increase in crop. Ammonium sulphate, 93; Norwegian calcium nitrate, 90; crude calcium cyanamide, 85; animal guano, 67; fish meal, 73; blood meal, 56; leather meal, 15.

#### THE NEW FLY KILLER.

The ants of the Philippines that feed on fly larvae, and are thought by Dr. P. L. Jones, U.S.A., to explain the rarity of flies there, seem to be of unknown species. Better acquaintance is advised before importing them as fly-catchers, as they may have bad habits.

#### MEDICINES OF ANCIENT EGYPT.

The oldest medical work known is the Ebers papyrus, discovered by George Ebers in his journey to Egypt in 1872-3. It is a scroll 20 yards long and a foot wide, and has been studied and translated by von Oesole, and recently reviewed by von Lippmann. It was written about 1550 B.C., though some of the material of which it is a compilation dates back to about 3700 B.C. The medical substances mentioned include copper (the oldest metal), and ones more costly than gold and silver, lead, iron, antimony, carbon, sulphur, salt, soda, gypsum, and other minerals; milk, fats from many animals, wax, and the horn, blood and other portions of domestic and wild animals; castor and other oils, honey, raisins, grapes, figs, dates, wine, beer, linen, flax, lichen, in papyrus, numerous resins, caraway, fennel, dill, melilot, water-cress, peppermint, coriander, lettuce, endive, absinthe, pomegranate, calamus, aloes, safflower, crocus, indigo, henbane, mandrake, opium, and other plants and vegetable products. In preparing drugs, solids were grated or powdered in a stone mortar. There were many processes of treating them, such as roasting, baking, pressing, steeping, boiling in various substances, macerating with lye, evaporating, fermenting with yeast. Liquids were filtered and clarified. Some recipes include 2 or 3 ingredients, but others range up to as many as 37 different materials.

#### NEW STARS.

The latest new star, discovered at the Harvard College Observatory on October 1 is growing fainter, without having been bright enough to be visible to the naked eye. It was found by Mrs. Fleming on 16 photographs taken at Arequipa, Peru, between Mar. 21 and June 10, 1910; when its magnitude varied from 7.6 to 8.6, but it does not appear on 17 photographs taken between July 23, 1889, and Oct. 7, 1909. As measured at the Harvard College Observatory by direct observation on Oct. 3, 1910, its magnitude was 10.5. In the last 25 years 15 new stars have been recorded, of which 11 were found at this observatory, and 9 by Mrs. Fleming's study of photographs provided by the Henry Draper memorial.

#### MAGNETIC ALLOYS OF NON-MAGNETIC METALS.

Ternary alloys containing copper, manganese, and either aluminum, tin, bismuth or antimony have all proven fairly magnetic in the experiments of A. D. Ross, Scotch metallurgist, while some of those containing aluminum or tin were much more magnetic than cobalt.

#### A WALKING STAGING.

The marine locomotive staging is a kind of platform that walks about in the water, and in English harbours it has been employed for subaqueous borings, rock removal, construction of piers, setting caissons, recovering sunken cargo, and a variety of other operations in places too exposed for barges. It was first used some years ago at Peterhead, Scotland, for removing 10,000 cubic feet of granite about 24 feet below high water. A recent machine for Whitby harbour improvements consists essentially of two structural steel frameworks, one within the other, so arranged as to move independently, and to support each other in turn in moving. Four legs on each frame can be raised independently of each other. In making a step, the legs of one frame—say, the inner—are raised, the weight then resting on rollers carried on the other frame, and this part is then pulled forward by tackles attached to the outer frame. The legs are then lowered, the others are raised, and the outer frame is pulled along on rollers resting on the inner. In practice a third

frame is desirable, and in this particular machine each step forward or backward is 10 feet, and each side step 5 feet. Each leg is operated by an independent motor. The machine has travelled a total of 3,600 feet over a sand bottom, moving at the rate of 310 feet in 10 hours, and experienced men have made a top of 10 feet in 15 minutes. The apparatus, 34 feet high, has resisted severe storms, with waves breaking over the platform.

#### ANOTHER SMOKE-BURNER.

A smoke preventer made in Leeds, England, is in the form of a hollow cone of special perforated firebricks, and is supported in the combustion chamber in the direct track of the gases from the grate. A pipe passing through the ash-pit admits a supply of air. The firebricks become red-hot, the heated air combining with the unburned carbon and hydrocarbons, and ensuring their complete combustion.

#### CATERPILLAR OPHTHALMIA.

A painful eye affection, ophthalmia nodosa, is attributed by a German oculist to invisible caterpillar-hairs. Lodging in the eye, these thorn-covered particles cause the lid to swell, form knot under the conjunctiva, and even destroy the pupil. Brown-tail moth hairs cause rash over the whole body.

### INCREASED COST OF LIVING.

Nearly all over the world, people are grumbling about the increased cost of living. In England and France, in Australia, in the United States, and many other places, as well as in South Africa, the ordinary housewife says she is finding it harder week by week to make both ends meet.

We fear, also, that in all too many homes the problem of making ends meet is only answered by some people going without their proper share of food, and everyone knows how dangerous that is.

Good food is essential to health and strength, and we can well pity those who have too little food to eat, but should we not also pity those who, having food, cannot eat and digest it? In either case, it means weakness and subsequent ill-health, but with those who cannot digest their food, it means present suffering, for they already have that most common and most serious complaint—indigestion. You may have indigestion in different forms, but you cannot mistake the symptoms: a distaste for food, pains after eating, a furred tongue, headaches, bilious attacks, fits of nervous depression, constipation, dizziness, shortness of breath, palpitation, wind, and a "fagged out" feeling due to a debilitated system.

The cause of these troubles is a disordered state of the stomach, liver and bowels, and the only cure is to restore these organs to a healthful working order. This you can do, surely and quickly, by taking Mother Seigel's Syrup daily, after meals. The curative herbal extracts of which Mother Seigel's is made tone up and strengthen the stomach as nothing else does, and they regulate the action of the liver and bowels gently yet thoroughly.

Miss N. Smith, Smith's Avenue, Grahams Town, says:—"Two years ago I suffered considerably from indigestion which became so bad that I had to consult a doctor. I tried many medicines, yet obtained no relief.

The most troublesome symptoms were loss of appetite, severe pains across the chest, and in the pit of the stomach, though the former were almost severe after eating; violent headaches were almost of daily occurrence, and my sight became impaired, objects appearing in misty confusion. I could not obtain proper rest, and sometimes went for nights together without getting a wink of sleep. In fact, everything seemed to go wrong, and I became both depressed and irritable.

Then I was advised by one of my friends to take Mother Seigel's Syrup, and after the first few doses I felt slightly better, so I continued taking it, until when I had taken three bottles, I was quite cured. Since that time I have never been troubled with indigestion nor any of its symptoms."—16/10/10.

If you have indigestion, or any kindred trouble, Mother Seigel's Syrup will cure you quickly and permanently, as it cured Miss Smith. Put it to the proof—today.

16/5

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## ADVERTISEMENT

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The DIRECTORY covers the whole of the ports and cities of the Far East, from Netherland India to Siberia, in which Europeans reside. Not only is the DIRECTORY as full and complete in each case as it can be made, but each Colony, Port, or Settlement is prefaced by a DESCRIPTION, carefully revised each year, most of which will serve as accurate GUIDES FOR THE TOURIST, giving every detail in connection with the places, their History, Topography, &c., &c.

The information in these Descriptions, consisting of a hundred interesting articles, packed with facts concisely set out, and containing statistics of the TRADE of each Country and Port, would alone suffice to fill a large volume.

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The Book is printed from New T<sup>o</sup> reserved for the use, and uniformly in every arrangement greatly facilitates reference.

A feature in the 1911 Edition are the CLASSIFIED LISTS OF TRADES and PROFESSIONS at the larger Commercial Centres.

The CHRONICLE and DIRECTORY, although condensed in every possible manner, contains many more pages.

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COLOURED PLATE OF FLAGS OF FOREIGN HONGS

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UEENA, THE GEISHA QUEEN,  
OR  
THE PLAY-GROUND OF PASSION.

By CHARLES J. H. HALCOMBE,  
(Author of "The Mystic Flower Land,"  
"Children of Far Cathay," etc.)

## CHAPTER VI.

A MOONLIGHT TETE-A-TETE.

Morton had seen his guests safely into their house and was passing across the lawn on his way back to the boat when his heart voices and immediately afterwards saw Uena and the ugly man enter the garden by the wooden gate in front of him. She was dressed in a *kimono* of dark blue brocaded silk with a fawn-coloured sash lined with crimson and an inner garment of amber satin which showed at the neck.

On catching sight of him, she made a low bow, and wishing him good-night would have walked on had he not stopped and held on his hand. "I am afraid," he said apologetically, "I was very rude to you this morning and you are offended with me."

"Do not say that," she responded with a sweet smile; "you were very kind to come and help me. I am afraid that I am the one to blame."

"You to blame!" he cried vehemently, being rather exalted. "You are a perfect an—

"You would have said angel, but stopped himself and added, "Really you are most amiable and I love to hear you talk."

He pointed towards the *Far Cathay*, whose illuminations made a most glittering pathway across the water.

"That is my yacht, and your friends have been spending the evening on board. We have had such a jolly time. I wanted you to come too, but they said you had gone out. Would you like to come now and have a look over the vessel?"

"You are very kind," she smiled graciously "but I am afraid I cannot come to night."

"Then may I keep you company for a little while?"

"Yes, with pleasure," she replied, turning into a small path which led to the left among some thick bushes. "I don't think you have seen my little garden. Being very small and walled in with evergreens it is hardly noticeable."

Even as she spoke they came upon a fairy-land of landscape gardening and ascending a few steps entered a small groto in which they seated themselves. "This is very beautiful," exclaimed Morton, looking around with wonder and admiration.

Above the foliage of palms and bamboos, the harbour was visible on their right, and all about them on the left were Lilliputian hills, flower-covered rockwork and a miniature lake. He was contemplating the scene when to his chagrin the ugly man came and squatted himself near them on the steps and producing a pipe from his sleeve, commenced smoking.

"That fellow is certainly a faithful follower of yours," he breathed grimly, "and I must say he is very picturesque. Does he understand English?"

"He speaks a little English and is a very good man," she laughed, evidently amused at the look of rueful resentment with which he regarded the intruder. "But may I tell you a little story?"

"Certainly," he replied. "I shall be delighted to hear it."

"Well," she commenced, "once upon a time there was a very poor man who wanted to find his way to Heaven, and there were only three people living in his neighbourhood who were familiar with the route. One was a priest with a benevolent face, dropping head and dignified deportment, who had the reputation of being a good man; the other was a very fine gentleman, with pleasant countenance and gracious manners, who was said to be a perfect saint; and the third was an ill-favoured blunt-spoken individual who was regarded by most people as a bad man. So he went to the priest and asked him to show him the right path; whereupon the worthy divine conducted him to the entrance of an unfinished temple and addressed him thus: 'My good man, your only way to Heaven lies through this door, which is at present locked. The key is in the possession of the chief warden, who is a most wealthy and estimable gentleman, for whom you must now wait. Sojourn his aid with all lowliness and reverence, for he is a man of substance.' The priest took his departure, and the poor man patiently waited. Presently a portly personage with rubicund face and pompous manner—who proved to be a well-known publican—came up to the poor man and, having heard his petition, called his attention to the unfinished condition of the temple, at the same time producing from up his sleeve a long roll of parchment and asking him to subscribe liberally towards the building fund. With all humility the poor man confessed his poverty and deplored his inability to give to the fund. 'Very good, sir,' haphazardly replied the warden, turning away, 'then I rejoice to say you will have to wait until the temple is complete, and then there are many who come before you.'

"Not wishing to delay the journey indefinitely, the poor man determined to seek the aid of the fine gentleman who was a perfect saint and once went to him. 'I am delighted to see you!' quoth the saint, cordially grasping his hand, 'and I will show you a short and pleasant route to your destination. But you must place implicit confidence in me.' He now led the way down a broad road and through a lovely garden filled with luscious fruits and beautiful flowers, and the poor man was enchanted with all that he saw. Presently, however, they came to the mouth of a dark pit which appeared to be bottomless, and here the guide cau—

"My friend, you will have to pass down through this passage, and before we enter it I think it advisable for you to surrender your soul into my safe keeping.' The poor man said that he should require time to consider so serious a matter, and while he was deliberating upon it the saint suddenly pounced upon him and tried to pull him down into the bottomless pit. A terrific struggle ensued, and the poor man soon discovered to his horror that the supposed saint was none other than the devil himself. At length, however, he wrenched himself free, and running for his life arrived home in a very bruised and battered condition, yet all the wiser for his experiences.

"Being quite in despair of ever reaching heaven through the legitimate methods employed by pious priests and perfect saints, he appealed to the ugly man with the questionable reputation, naturally concluding that he could not well be worse than those whom the world called very good and might appreciably differ from them. Having stated his case and circumstances, he gave the bad man to understand that he was not prepared to supply funds toward the erection of a temple nor to surrender to his soul. 'Keep what little money you may have, said the bad man, 'for the journey is long and the way perilous; and what is the use of a man building or helping to build a temple unless he has first built one in his own heart by prayer and fasting?' Likewise keep your soul carefully and only surrender it with cheerfulness when it shall be required of you by your god.' The bad man now led him into a narrow thorn-grown path, which led upward over steep and rugged

mountains, through which they travelled for many days, and at length one evening the bad man grasped him by the hand and pointing afar to the golden portals of the setting sun took leave of him and went his way. And the Pilgrim went on alone in faith and happiness.

"So you see, Mr. Morton," she concluded, "great visages often hide great virtues."

"Upon my word, that is the prettiest sermon I have ever heard!" he exclaimed, regarding her with admiration. "Excuse my inquisitiveness, but are you a Christian?"

"Not in your sense of the word, though I try to be good," she replied. "I have sometimes conversed with your missionaries, but there are many points in which we disagree. For example, it seems to me really presumptuous to suppose that we accomplish sufficient or gain enough experience during our brief sojourn here to qualify us for an eternity of rest or torment in the next, or world without end. Religion and Science ought to go hand-in-hand, and the closer we keep to nature the nearer we get to God. If we study the things temporal we become degenerated with the things eternal, and the earth holds in its bosom the divine problems of nature and the divine mysteries of our being."

Reaching down to a flower bed in the rock-work she picked up a small lump of soft earth and lightly held it up between her thumb and forefinger.

"Thinking for a moment," she said with animation, "and try to realize the wonderful properties which this piece of black mould may contain. Who knows what sweet odours and essences, what health-giving nutriment and what glorious colouring might be drawn from it by the roots of a plant? From the Earth and the molecules of the air our bodies are made and nourished, and to the Earth they return to be purified and again utilized as a reep-nucleus for the reincarnation of soul, vegetable life acting as a medium between the two—the earth and all animal life. But the sun pours forth the life which our etheroic body or double draws from the atmosphere and transmutes into the vitality that is essential to our material body."

"Do you worship the sun?" he asked, remembering that evening when he saw her kneeling upon the terrace of the temple.

"No," she answered with a grave smile, "but it is only right and proper to pray or at least to keep the mind with heavenly thoughts when kneeling to attract and receive the vital forces or vibrations which at sunrise and sunset flash like lightning, developing and strengthening and thus raising them nearer heaven."

"Those," she added, "who aspire to god-like power and understanding must learn these things. They must fathom the marvellous depths of their own inner nature and then wrest from the earth its hidden secrets."

"But," said Morton, "are there any living beings who have acquired a knowledge of these occult and Earth-born mysteries?"

"Yes, in the East, but not in the West," she responded, studying his face with interest.

"Western civilization marks to a truly wonderful degree the development of the physical senses and mental and physical powers, though to the exclusion of those marvellous forces allied to the soul and things spiritual. Yet the sacred wisdom of the ancient sages has been handed down from age to age, but has been jealously guarded and only entrusted to the safe-keeping of a few chosen masters who have, in some instances, attained to a supremacy over the potent forces of nature."

She now stood up and her face looked transparently pale and supremely handsome in its estimation as the moonlight fell upon it. He also rose and stood regarding her eagerly.

"How! how still the night is and how ethereal, how beautiful," she murmured as they gazed towards the shadowy water. "These unearthly hours are fragrant with the breaths of immortality—they make one feel the mysterious solemnity and significance of our life."

He laid his hand gently upon her arm and looked into her eyes.

"Pardon me," he said seriously and with fervour, "but you are not like other women. You make me wish to be a wiser man and you thrill my imagination with the infinite possibilities of our being. It is indeed good to be wise."

A look of sadness came into her face and her large eyes became unusually brilliant.

"Ah! she said with a strange smile, speaking slowly and tremulously, "the peach is sweet, but its poison and knowledge likewise has its sting."

"I shall be delighted to hear it," he replied. "The priest took his departure, and the poor man patiently waited. Presently a portly personage with rubicund face and pompous manner—who proved to be a well-known publican—came up to the poor man and, having heard his petition, called his attention to the unfinished condition of the temple, at the same time producing from up his sleeve a long roll of parchment and asking him to subscribe liberally towards the building fund. With all humility the poor man confessed his poverty and deplored his inability to give to the fund. 'Very good, sir,' haphazardly replied the warden, turning away, then I rejoice to say you will have to wait until the temple is complete, and then there are many who come before you.'

"I have wronged this good man," smiled Morton, "so I should like to make amends. Would he accept a little present?"

"Oh, yes," she replied. "Kaisa is a sensible man and saves his money for a good purpose."

"Has it wrecked your heart?" he inquired slyly.

"Oh, no!" she laughed. "But it might, nevertheless."

For a moment or two they stood together in silence and then their gaze involuntarily fell upon the ugly man, who was still sitting almost at their feet. They had really forgotten that he was there.

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## SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.  
CHINHUA, British str., 10th Feb.—Canton.  
HAIKUN, British str., 641, A. H. Stewart, 10th February.—Swatow 9th February, General—Douglas, Laporte & Co.

HOLSTEN, German str., 1,103, D. Henk, 9th Feb.—Tourane 7th Feb., Coal and General—Johes & Co.

KWANTUNG, Chinese str., 1,536, E. H. Pratt, 10th Feb.—Shanghai 7th Feb., General—C. M. S. N. Co.

SABINE RICKMERS, Dutch str., 573, P. Fries, 10th Feb.—Swatow 9th Feb., Ballast—Asiatic Petroleum & Co.

ST. ALBANS, British str., 4,118, W. G. McArthur, 10th Feb.—Australian ports, Manila 7th Feb., General—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

TAIWAN MARU, Japanese str., 2,120, Nakayama, 9th Feb.—Mitsi 3rd Feb., Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

TRINTAT, German str., 1,002, F. Bucking, 10th Feb.—Baugiek 29th Jan. via Angham 2nd Feb., Rice—Butterfield & Swire.

YUNNAN, British str., 10th Feb.—Canton.

## CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.  
10th February.

Claro Jelion, German str., for Amoy.  
Empress of India, British str., for Vancouver.

Glenesk, British str., for Shanghai.

Holene, German str., for Pakhoi.

Hongkong, French str., for Pakhoi.

Kwunyang, British str., for Hongkong.

Lector, British str., for Saigon.

Longsang, British str., for Manila.

Monteagle, British str., for San Francisco.

Nanshan, British str., for Hongkong.

Nore, British str., for Shanghai.

Pembroke, British str., for Straits.

Victoria, Swedish str., for Samarang.

## DEPARTURES.

10th February.

CHIANGTUNG, Norwegian str., for Saigon.

KWANGBEI, British str., for Ningpo.

KWANTUNG, Chinese str., for Canton.

LAIBANG, British str., for Singapore.

LANDERAT SCHAFF, German str., for Bangkok.

LOONGMOON, German str., for Siam.

MAUSANG, British str., for Sandakan.

MELAPL, Dutch str., for Amoy.

NECKAR, German transport, for Shanghai.

NELESA, German str., for Shanghai.

SINGAN, British str., for Holloway.

TAIHSUN, Chinese str., for Shanghai.

YECHEI MARU, Japanese str., for Takao.

## SHIPPING REPORTS.

The Chinese str. Kwangtung reports: Strong monsoon in Formosa Channel.

The British str. St. Albans reports: Fine weather from Sydney to Manila; thence strong monsoon and rough sea.

## PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.  
Per Kwangtung, from Shanghai, Messrs. Robertson, Norton and Tonnochy.

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH

For SHANGHAI, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship

"GREGORY APCAR,"  
Captain S. H. Belson, will be despatched for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 13th inst. at Noon.

The Steamer has superior accommodation for passengers, is installed throughout with Electric Light and carries a duly certified doctor.

Return Tickets are available by the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Steamers. Fare for round trip \$120.

For Freight, or Passage, apply to  
DAVID SASSOON & Co., LTD.,  
Agents,  
Hongkong, 8th February, 1911. [288]

HONGKONG TO NEW YORK.  
AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

For NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL  
(With Liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.)

"KATUNA" { On or about 14th February.  
For freight and further information apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents,  
AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE  
Hongkong, 25th January, 1911. [230]

"INDRA" LINE, LIMITED.

For BOSTON AND NEW YORK  
(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast.)

THE Steamship

"INRADEO,"  
Capt. W. H. Lee Williams, will be despatched as above on the 21stinst.

This Steamer has excellent accommodation for a limited number of First-Class Passengers. For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHERSON & Co., LTD.,  
Agents,  
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1911. [267]

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR Fiume and Trieste (Direct),  
Calling at SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, KARACHI, ADEN, SUEZ and PORT SAID.

(Taking Charge at through rates to the BRAZILS, to SOUTH AFRICA, PERSIAN GULF, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, VENICE and ADRIATIC PORTS.)

THE Company's Steamship

"NIPPON,"  
Capt. Tschobochia, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, 27TH FEB., AT 2 P.M.

This Steamer has capital accommodation for passengers, excellent cuisine, electric light, electric fan and carries a doctor and a stewardess. For information as to Passage and Freight apply to

SANDER, WIELER & Co., Agents,  
Princes' Buildings, Hongkong, 30th January, 1911. [13]

## VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessels, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k," nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "L.W." together with the number denoting the section.

## SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION.	VESSEL'S NAMES.	FLAG & B.R.	BERTH	CAPTAIN.	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & ANTWERP	PEMBROKESHIRE	Brit. str.	—	R. Hayes	JARDINE, MATHERSON & Co., LTD.	About 10th inst.
LONDON, &c., VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	ARCADIA	Brit. str.	—	S. Barham	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 18th inst., at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	CANDIA	Brit. str.	—	W. R. Hickay	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 22nd inst.
LIBERIA	LIBERIA	Brit. str.	—	Lübecke	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 2nd Mar.
HELLAS	HELLAS	Brit. str.	—	Gach	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	To-day.
SEPIA	SEPIA	Brit. str.	—	Faas	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 23rd inst.
SEGOVIA	SEGOVIA	Brit. str.	—	Sachs	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 15th inst.
SAMBIA	SAMBIA	Brit. str.	—	Rens	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 5th Mar.
SAXONIA	SAXONIA	Brit. str.	—	Bahle	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	To-morrow.
MIYASAKI MARU	MIYASAKI MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Murai	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 15th inst., at D'Light
WAKASA MARU	WAKASA MARU	Jap. str.	—	N. Nielsen	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 26th inst.
KITANA MARU	KITANA MARU	Jap. str.	—	E. Cope	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 1st Mar., at D'Light
P. E. FRIEDRICH	P. E. FRIEDRICH	Aus. str.	—	E. Malchow	MELCHERS & CO.	On 22nd inst., at Noon.
KATUNA	KATUNA	Brit. str.	—	E. Tschobochia	JARDINE, MATHERSON & Co., LTD.	On 27th inst., at 2 P.M.
INDRADEO	INDRADEO	Brit. str.	—	W. H. Lee	SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.	About 14th inst.
EMPEROR OF INDIA	EMPEROR OF INDIA	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	JARDINE, MATHERSON & Co., LTD.	On 21st inst.
MONTEAGLE	MONTEAGLE	Brit. str.	2 m.	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 7th Mar., at 7 A.M.
AWA MARU	AWA MARU	Jap. str.	—	S. Ishikawa	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 13th April at Noon
INABA MARU	INABA MARU	Jap. str.	—	K. Kawara	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 22nd inst., at Noon.
KUMERIC	KUMERIC	Brit. str.	—	G. B. McGill	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 23rd inst., at Noon
KUMERIC	KUMERIC	Brit. str.	—	—	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 28th Mar., at Noon
KIYO MARU	KIYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	H. Nishi	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 15th inst.
ANNEBIA MARU	ANNEBIA MARU	Aus. str.	—	A. G. Stevson	TOYO KISEI KAISHA	On 21st inst., at Noon.
MONGOLIA	MONGOLIA	Jap. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 17th inst., at 1 P.M.
PESSIA	PESSIA	Aus. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	To-day, at 1 P.M.
HENRIK IRSEN	HENRIK IRSEN	Nor. str.	—	M. Winckler	PORTLAND & ASIA S.S. CO.	On 3rd Mar., at 1 P.M.
KUMANO MARU	KUMANO MARU	Brit. str.	—	D. Lenz	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 27th inst., at Noon
PRINZ SIEGMUND	PRINZ SIEGMUND	Brit. str.	—	T. Sekine	MELCHERS & CO.	On 17th Mar., at Noon
YAWATA MARU	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	H. Fraser	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 16th inst., at 11 A.M.
HIRANO MARU	HIRANO MARU	Jap. str.	—	H. R. Regener	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	About 7th Mar.
COBLENZ	COBLENZ	Ger. str.	—	T. Sokino	MELCHERS & CO.	On 15th inst., at Noon.
YAWATA MARU	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Zwart	YUAN-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	Quick despatch.
TUJALAT	TUJALAT	Dut. str.	—	Sidford	BUTTEFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at Daylight
YUNNAN	YUNNAN	Brit. str.	—	V. McClymont-Liddell	JARDINE, MATHERSON & Co., LTD.	On 20th inst., at Noon
CHONGSHING	CHONGSHING	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHERSON & Co., LTD.	On 13th inst., at Noon
KOONSHING	KOONSHING	Brit. str.	—	—	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	To-day, at Noon.
NOE	NOE	Brit. str.	—	—	—	On 15th inst., at Noon.
CHINHUA	CHINHUA	Brit. str.	—	G. Phillips, R.N.R.	BUTTEFIELD & SWIRE	On 14th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	Brit. str.	—	A. Harris	DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.	On 13th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	—	S. H. Belson	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 15th inst.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	Brit. str.	—	A. Mockler	BUTTEFIELD & SWIRE	On 16th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	Brit. str.	—	Owen Jones, E.N.S.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 17th inst.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	Brit. str.	—	R. Dannecker	SANDER, WIELER & CO.	Middle of Feb.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	Brit. str.	—	P. Grosch	MELCHERS & CO.	About 22nd inst.
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	—	C. R. Longdon, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 24th inst.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	Brit. str.	—	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 27th inst.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	Brit. str.	—	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	About 25th inst.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	Brit. str.	—	J. B. v. Damme	JELINB	On 12th Mar.

**PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL**  
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
HANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NORE	Capt. G. Phillips	Noon, 11th Feb.	Freight and Passage.
and YOKOHAMA		Feb.	
SHANGHAI	Capt. Owen Jones, R.N.R.	About 17th Feb.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON via USUAL PORTS	ARCADIA	Noon, 18th Feb.	See Special Advertisement.
of CALE	Capt. S. Barcham		
LONDON and ANTWERP	VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COANDIA	About 22nd Feb.	Freight only
ANG, COLOMBO, and PORT SAID	Capt. W. E. Hickey		
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, PALAWAN	Capt. C. R. Longdon, R.N.R.	About 24th Feb.	Freight and Passage.
and YOKOHAMA	Capt. C. R. Longdon, R.N.R.	Feb.	

For Further Particulars, apply to  
E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent

Hongkong, 11th February, 1911.

**CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION		
FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"CHINHUA"	On 11th Feb., M'night.
TSINGTAU, WEIHAIWEI & CHEFOO	"YUNNAN"	On 12th Feb., D'light.
MANILA, ILOILO & CEBU	"SUNGKIAH"	On 14th Feb., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 16th Feb., 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL". AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried throughout. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN SCREW STEAMERS & TIENSIN STEAMERS have superior Passengers accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

MANILA CARNIVAL 21st to 23rd February. Special Reduced Rate, \$50 Return.

SHANGHAI LINE FAST SCHEDULE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS ("ANHUI," "CHENAN," "CHINHUA" and "LINTAN") with excellent accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before Mid-night on SATURDAY, for the SUNDAY Morning sailings. A Co.'s launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every SATURDAY Night.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung. FARE, \$45 SINGLE and \$80 RETURN.

For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents [10] Hongkong, 11th February, 1911.

**INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.**

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)		
FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Saturday, 11th Feb., 2 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"KUONSHING"	Monday, 13th Feb., Noon.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Saturday, 18th Feb., 2 P.M.
TIENSIN	"CHONGSHING"	Monday, 20th Feb., Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"NAMSANG"	Saturday, 25th Feb., Noon.

FOR THE MANILA CARNIVAL.

FEBRUARY, 21st to 28th 1911.

A Special Reduced Fare of \$50 for Return Passengers will be issued for our sailings to Manila of the 11th and 18th February, available for 30 days from Date of issue. Passengers taking those Tickets are exempt from the Head Tax.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chafoo, Tientsin & Newchwang Telephone No. 215, Sub. Exch. 4.

For Freight or Passage apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., GENERAL MANAGER, Hongkong, 11th February, 1911.

**HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE**

IN CONJUNCTION WITH  
DEUTSCHE DAMPF SCHIFFAHTS GESELLSCHAFT "HANSA."

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES,  
via STRAITS and COLOMBO,

to MARSEILLES, HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.

TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British  
Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean  
Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

HOMeward.

OUTWARD.		
FOR HAMBURG:	S.S. HELLAS	11th Feb.
FOR MARSEILLES, HAMBURG & ANTWERP:	S.S. SAXONIA	12th Feb.
S.S. PREUSSEN		27th Feb.
S.S. RHEINPELZ		12th March
S.S. SENEGBAMBIA		22nd March
S.S. SUEVIA		7th April
S.S. BAYERN		20th April
S.S. ARABIA		3rd May

For Further Particulars, apply to HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 6th February, 1911.

**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.**  
HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

Occupying 9 to 10 Days.

STEAMERS	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
HAIMUN	Capt. A. H. Stewart	SUNDAY, 12th Feb., at 10 A.M.
HAICHING	Capt. W. C. Passmore	TUESDAY, 14th Feb., at 11 A.M.
HAIYANG	Capt. A. E. Higgins	FRIDAY, 17th Feb., at 11 A.M.

FOR SWATOW AND RETURN.  
(Occupying 3 Days).

Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier). For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS, LAPBAIK & CO.,  
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 9th February, 1911.

**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA**

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG  
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	TONS.	SAILING DATES.
MARSEILLE, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORTSAID	MIYASAKI MARU	9,000	WED'DAY, 16th Feb., at Daylight
CAPT. T. Morai	WAKASA MARU	7,000	SUNDAY, 26th February.
CAPT. N. Nielsen	KITANO MARU	9,000	WED'DAY, 1st March, of Daylight
CAPT. E. Cope	SADO MARU	7,000	SATURDAY, 25th Feb., from Kobe.
CAPT. S. Hiori	AWA MARU	7,000	TUESDAY, 28th Feb., at Noon.
CAPT. K. Kawara	INABA MARU	7,000	TUESDAY, 28th Feb., at Noon.
CAPT. M. Winckler	KUMANO MARU	6,000	FRIDAY, 17th Feb., at Noon.
CAPT. T. Sekine	YAWATA MARU	5,000	FRIDAY, 17th Feb., at Noon.
CAPT. A. Mooker	HAKATA MARU	7,000	WED'DAY, 15th February.
CAPT. T. Sekine	HIRANO MARU	9,000	THURSDAY, 16th Feb., at 11 A.M.
CAPT. H. Fraser	COLOMBO MARU	5,000	TUESDAY, 26th February.

\* Omitting Penang and Calling at Gencoa. Fitted with New System of Wireless Telegraphy. Cargo only. Carries Deck Passengers

**PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.**

SAILINGS AND PASSAGE RATES FROM HONGKONG.

TO MARSEILLE AND LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.	STEAMERS.	TONS.	LEAVE H.K.	RATES OF PASSAGE.
MIYASAKI MARU	9000	15th Feb.	To London, per New Steamer	1st Class S Y. 550.00
KITANO	9000	1st Mar.		R 825.00
IYO	7000	15th		2nd Class S 350.00
HIRANO	9000	29th		R 540.00
TANGO	8000	12th April		oldstr. 1st Class S 500.00
KAMO	9000	26th		R 750.00
AKI	7000	10th May		2nd Class S 330.00
MISHIMA	9000	24th		R 495.00
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE, WASH., U.S.A.				
Steamers.	Tons.	Leave H.K.		RATES OF PASSAGE.
AWA MARU	7000	28th Feb.	To Pacific Coast Common Points:	1st Class S 830
INABA	7000	28th Mar.		2nd Class S 221
TAMBA	7000	25th April.	To London via New York:	1st Class S 260
AWA	7000	23rd May.	via St. Lawrence:	1st Class S 259

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, etc., apply at 14-40 T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

**PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.**

**SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.**

Only Line taking the warm SOUTHERN ROUTE across the PACIFIC via HONOLULU, OAHU, the most Fertile and Beautiful Island of the PACIFIC.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

STEAMERS	TONS	SAILING DATES.</th
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